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up and patched up until it was an entirely different document, a real Salisbury document, having no Olney marks upon it. Whether consciously or not, these amenders did almost as much to kill the convention as its open opponents. They created at the very start a dislike and distrust of it which all their eloquence and skill and sincere interest, in the later stages of the discussion, could not remove.

We do not pretend to say that the fifty Senators who voted or paired for the treaty were not sincere friends of arbitration, but, with some exceptions, they seemed so over-sensitive about "American interests" that they were nearly blind to the importance of having a treaty of substantial and enduring worth, such as America's principles and practices called for. Thus a suspicious and only partially conscious Chauvinism on the part of many Senators otherwise friendly to the convention must be set down as one of the causes of the treaty's defeat, to say nothing of the rank jingoism of the chief of its opponents. At the last moment, after the Senate had spent sixteen weeks in transforming the document into something after its own heart, the discovery was made that some parts of it were in direct contradiction of other parts, and thus a new reason for its rejection was discovered by these critical minds.

How much Irish hatred of Great Britain had to do with the rejection, it is impossible to say. It is certain that this sentiment did a good deal of lobbying against ratification, and that it lobbied up to the very last moment.

Humiliated and disgraced as we feel over this ignominious outcome of what promised to be the greatest and most beneficent occurrence of the century, there is comfort and great encouragement in one fact; the cause of arbitration, and of permanent Anglo-American arbitration in particular, has received an enthusiastic and overwhelming ratification by the people of the country. All the work of the past is not lost. Nothing indeed is lost, but much gained. The cause is stronger in the United States than ever before. The people know its meaning better. The Senate may yield only slowly to the demands of public sentiment on the subject, but it will have to yield at last. The people will teach it that the highest interests and the true honor of the country are to be held above selfish love of prerogative and slavish attachment to Senatorial traditionalism. The loss of the arbitration treaty is something greatly to be deplored, but much more deplorable is the fact that the highest and most honored legislative body in the nation has proved itself incapable of comprehending and rising to the height of a great opportunity such as comes to men only once in a generation, and to some men never but once. It will not be long before the Senate will have the privilege of facing another treaty, perhaps next time with three or four nations parties to it. It is to be hoped that President

McKinley and Secretary Sherman will take the matter up again immediately. The people will not only uphold them in doing so, but will not be satisfied unless they do.

CUBA AND THE SENATE.

It becomes increasingly evident that the disease with which the United States Senate is afflicted is jingoism almost pure and simple. The malady is called love of liberty and humanity, germs of which are mixed up with it, but the ailment cannot be wrongly diagnosed after its recent violent exhibition of symptoms. The Morgan resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans, after a long-continued and finally exciting debate, was forced into precedency over everything else in the Senate, and was passed on the 20th of May by a vote of 41 to 14. The resolution, which is a joint one, is thus worded:

Resolved, That a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending parties, according to each and all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territories of the United States.

An effort was made to get the resolution referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs where it might be examined in the light of the actual condition of affairs in Cuba, of which President McKinley hopes to get more accurate knowledge on the return of Mr. Calhoun whom he has sent as a special commissioner to make investigation. But reference to the Committee was voted down, and the opponents of the resolution were obliged to allow it to come to a vote or have important legislation demanding immediate attention indefinitely obstructed.

The utterly useless sentimentalism of the whole proceeding is the more apparent, because it is practically certain that the House will do nothing with the resolution. Mr. Reed is known to be in entire sympathy with the President in the matter, and without his consent the resolution, which cannot be gotten before the House without a special rule, will never be heard of in that body.

The unreasonableness of the Senate's action is also apparent from another standpoint. The President is known to be maturing a plan as rapidly as possible by which he hopes to bring about in a peaceful way a cessation of hostilities in Cuba and the independence of the island. He was opposed to the Senate resolution because of the greater difficulty which its adoption would put in his way in his negotiations with Spain. About the only conceivable effect of the passing of the resolution, aside from the extreme self-satisfaction which it must give to the Senators' souls, will be the possible strengthening of the Spanish government in its determination to prosecute hostilities against the Cubans to the bitter end, and

the blocking of the way for any successful negotiations in their behalf on the part of the administration. What is called the moral effect of the resolution will be quite as strong in this direction as in giving support and encouragement to the Cuban cause.

A small body of Senators, including the ablest and most truly American of them all, made a dignified and courageous stand against the rushing tide of jingoistic sentimentalism which would be only too happy to have this country immediately involved in a bloody and costly war with somebody. But their efforts to show the uselessness of the resolution, and the impropriety of the attempt to force the President's hand and to dictate his foreign policy exactly at the moment when he was known to be engaged in negotiations in the interests of Cuba, were all unavailing.

The question is not one of sympathy with the cause of Cuban freedom, for all Americans without distinction have that. Nor of detestation of the oppressive and cruel methods of the Spaniard, for in this, too, all citizens of this country are one. The question is, what rôle the United States, the friend of all nations, the great promoter of liberty and peace and of the Christian progress of the world, shall play in her relations to other nations. Her true policy in these relations is undoubtedly that expounded by the Senators who opposed the Morgan resolution, as it has been expounded and practiced for the most part by the preceding President and by Mr. McKinley so far in his administration. If the nation continues to follow, as she has mostly followed in the past, this policy of peaceful non-interference she may retain her position at the van of Christian civilization. But if she falls into the opposite course, as she seems in growing danger of doing, and undertakes to interfere by violence in the affairs of other nations, however justifiable such interference may seem in any particular case, she will sooner or later be led away by her self-righteousness and find herself at the bottom of a hopeless *impasse* of international entanglement, like the nations of Europe, whose selfish policy of armed interference in the affairs of others has brought them to about the last degree of degradation.

We shall hope that, though the former administration failed in its attempt at peaceful mediation between the Spanish government and the Cubans, President McKinley may succeed in persuading the authorities at Madrid that it would be in every way honorable to Spain freely to grant the Cubans the opportunity to say how they will be governed in the future. It has been believed that a probable change in the Spanish ministry would make this negotiation much more likely to have the desired issue. The passing of the Morgan resolution seems, however, to have united all parties in Spain in the deter-

mination to resist every attempt of the United States to mediate in behalf of the Cubans.

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

The Universal Postal Congress which has been in session in Washington since the 5th of May is a much more significant and important assemblage than the limited space devoted to it in the papers would indicate. The postal service, which has in recent years become world-wide and has rapidly developed both in the facilities and in the speed of transportation of the mails, is a service which affects closely the interests of every nation. It is an absolute necessity of modern life. It is not strange, then, that practically all the nations of the world have entered into the Postal Union. When this Congress opened at Washington only three nations were still outside, and two of these, Corea and the Orange Free State, have since given in their adhesion and have delegates at Washington. This leaves only China outside, and she is expected to come in before the Congress closes, as her delegates are at Washington. We shall then have *the first union in history including all the nations of the world.*

Such an event ought not to be passed by without the attention which it deserves. The Postal Union is one of the first ripe fruits of the new internationalism of our time, which is ultimately to bring all the nations of the world into a regular and harmonious coöperation in the promotion of the highest interests of each and all. Such a union establishes, so far, the peace of the world, and must prove a powerful antidote, in its way, in preventing the periodic outbreak of war with its disturbances and destructions.

It is interesting to notice that this first world-union of the nations should have grown up about apparently so simple a matter as the conveying of information by letter from individual to individual in different parts of the earth. But in reality it is not a simple matter at all, but a very complex and serious one. All the interests of society, in religion, in business, in science, etc., depend upon the efficiency and trustworthiness of the service by which people communicate one with another. The more complete and reliable this service, the more rapid and sure the progress of society. The service must, in its very nature, enlarge and develop trust between man and man, and between nation and nation, for it is founded on trust and proceeds by trust. A crime against mail transportation is now everywhere considered among the most serious of crimes. The question naturally arises, if men and nations have thus established peace between themselves in this matter, why can not the same be done in every direction in which they have relations one with another. There is but one answer possible. Such universal, world-wide peace is sure to come, for the necessi-